From the Foreign Quarterly for July. THE REIGN OF TERROR.

[Concluded. In looking at this distance of time over the great Revolution of France, even if we consent to make for its follies and its crimes all the excuses prescribed to us,-if we emancipate ourselves from the prejudices (so let them be called) with which human nature must regard the revolting incidents and details,-we must still find it a matter of grave astonishment, that so violent a convulsion should have produced such insignificant benefits. To those who read history with the eyes of Mignet and of Thiers (the great masters of the school so well entitled the Fatalist) history may interest, but it never warns-once grant that events are the things of destiny, and what signify the faults or foster the art of Triptolemus. Writers on its virtues of the actors. This is indeed to make history an almanac, and to place the horoscope of nations under the fabulous influence of the stars. But they who see in the chronicles of a State, matter to make succeeding times profit by the disaster | crawls behind the old traineau-the fields still and emulate the triumph, must ever ask themselves that question, on the answer to which, so much to dethrone Law or to legalize Force must rest .-"What has France gained by her Revolution?" And we think it might be satisfactorily shown, that whatever benefit France has derived from the Revelution itself is a wretched recompense for the crimes through which she waded to obtain it. Do not let us be misunderstood. We grant, at once, that if we compare the state of the people and the nature of the laws, in 1785, with their existence in 1842, there is in great and vital respects a considerable improvement; that improvement, however, is not to be ascribed to the Revolution, but to the spirit that preceded the Revolution, and could have sufficed for all beneficial changes, WITHOUT IT. Until, by the siege of the Bastille, the Populace were permitted to take the law in their own hands, there was no fear for the safe progress of Opinion; and the events of 1789-90 would have changed their character, and been known by the name, not of Revolution, but Reform. Popular principles had only to be temperate to be permanently successful. The king was prepared to yield; the state of the finances placed him and his hostile court at the irresistible command of the Assembly; the nobles, the church, and the men of letters, were on the whole pervaded by the spirit of the time. Nothing could have prevented the most lasting compromise of all interests, had, what is properly Revolution, namely Illegal Violence, not usurped the place of Constitutional Improvement. At this period, the temper of the times, so far from being yet sanguinary, was for the extinction of capital punishment .-We repeat and insist upon the truth that the Movement had only to abstain from violence in order to have carried reform to the highest point which the liberty and enlightenment of the Age could have desired: the moment that movement passed into revolution; the moment LAW, instead of being corrected, was resisted; the moment the populace were permitted to indulge passion and to taste blood; the moment, in fact, Force began,-Reform ceased. We concede all that the apologists for the excess of the Revolution have demanded. We allow the unhappy influences of Marie Antoinette and the courtiers, the impolitic intrigues of the emigrants, and the unjustifiable aggression of the allies. But these are but the ordinary obstacles with which liberty has to contend in all stages of conflict and transition. And never, perhaps, had liberty advantages so great as those which France pessessed, and threw away; viz., a population of one mind, and a king whose heart was with his country. Desèze, in his defence of Louis XVI before the Assembly, thus summed up, and not a voice could contradict: "At the age of twenty, Louis, in ascending the throne, carried with him the example of moral excellence-of justice and economy. The people wished the abolition of an onerous impost-Louis destroyed it;the abolition of servitude-Louis abolished it .-The people asked reforms-he made them ;-their rights-he restored them; their liberty-he gave it. No one can deny to Louis the glory of having been in advance of the people by his sacrifices, and it is him whom they propose to-Citizens ' I will not conclude the sentence-I pause before that History-which, remember, shall judge your judgement-and hers is the verdict that endures

Yes, no man denied this praise to Louis, and 3 hat hopes would such a king have afforded to a People, wise to ask and patient to abide! What better chief has been gained for liberty-in Robespierre, in Napoleon, in Louis XVIII, in Charles X, in Louis Philippe? With a revolution, unless the mere assembling of the Tiers-Etat is so to be called, without, in short (and to avoid misconception,) violence, and convulsion, France, under Louis XVI, and his noble son (tortured to death by the cobbler, Simon,) would have had a Representative Assembly on the broadest basis, a Government managed with the severest economy, a Press carried on by the freest regulations,-and more than all, the hearty sympathy and love of every land where Civilization can free the limbs or

elevate the mind. Has she ever had them since has she got them now?

Unquestionably the abolition of privileges, the purification of the church, the amendment of the laws, have been great boons to France, but those were predestined from the first meeting of the Tiers-Etat. For those no massacres, no guillotine, no regicide, no reign of terror, no revolution (such as we mean by the revolution of France,) were required. It was not for those real benefits to France that her streets were to swim with blood. Revolutions so sanguinary are to be palliated only (excused they never can be,) either by such results as secure permanent and practical constitutional liberty to the masses, or a thorough social regeneration in the meral life of the citizens. With regard to the last, we must touch delicately on invidious ground. It is true that the gay prodigality, the witty gallantries, the polished vices of the old French gentilhomme, are exchanged for the proud exclusiveness of the Carlist malcontents of the Faubourg St. Germain; the ancient noblesse are no doubt improved and sobered by reverses. and poverty has heightened their Gallic vanity into something of Spanish pride. But are the vices themselves extinct, or have they not merely changed their place of residence; to be found under a less graceful garb, amongst the new pristocracy of wealth, the gaudy parvenus of the Chaussée d'Antin? If we are to regard Literature as the glass of the manners and morals of the time, what terrible corruption-more dangerous because more grave and thoughtful than the light licences of the old Crebillons and Marivaux'-pollutes those pictures of modern life, which the astonishing variety and affluent genius of their Novelists exhibit to taint the young and shock the old! Turn to the Stage, and how innocent seem the pleasantries of Figure, to the deliberate depravity of Angelo and Terese. We do not in this accuse the authors. Authors take the coloring of their times. It is no blame to a writer to paint the manners of the age; if the manners are dissolute, the age alone must bear the odium. Admiral 'y, indeed, in one of her last novels, has Madame Dudevant (G. Sand,) described and reprebated the prevalent vices of the youth of Paris, -an egotistical and morbid desire to make a name, by short paths, and without labor; a craving for excitement, usually gratified by the seduction of your friend's wife; and ending in the pistol or the charcoal-dish, upon the loss of a mistress or the ruin of a speculation. Certainly we must allow for exaggeration, and we must not judge of all society by its surface. But still he must indeed be an Optimist more credulous than Candide, who can affirm that out of the slime and gore of 1794, any really pure and virtuous regeneration of morals and society has arisen to shame the sober honesty of the German or the more sullen rectitude of the Englishman. Letus turn from

The chief popular feature in the Constitution of modern France, as characteristic of her first revolution, is the annihilation of the aristocracy of birth. The noblesse never recovered the first shock. The restoration of the Bourbons could not revive the seignories. The abolition of an Hereditary Chamber, and the prevalent division of lands, which are the results of the old revolu-

the Social view of the question to the Legislative.

tionary spirit, have effectually destroyed, as a power, the intermediate body existing in other countries between the people and the throne. But this absence of aristocracy has been attended with no real popular benefits: the third-rate men of letters, the second-rate lawyers, who have assumed the lead of affairs, have done little enough to advance liberty, but much to confirm the public ndifference to high honor and commanding integrity; while the division of property, in banishing or greatly diminishing a resident gentry, in crippling capital and barring speculation, has, with very partial exceptions, actually left Agriculture scarcely, if at all, advanced from the period 1786-88, in which Arthur Young published his Statistics. Governments in vain have tried to theory have in vain recommended reforms-in vain have model-farms been established, for the system forbids the motives to its progress. The peasant jogs after his old rude plough-the ox lossom with the weed-the soil still hungers for manure. In 1342 France produces little more grain than it did in 1788, while the population has increased nearly 8,000,000. Speculators may declaim as they please on the cause—the cause is evident to common sense: viz., the absence of an aristocracy interested in the improvement of their lands, and with adequate capital for the improvement. Thus the most democratic, perhaps the sole democratic change attributable to the Revolution, is far from having produced the true democratic results: a greater incitement to industrymore copious employment for the many. But enlarging our views from details, may it not generally be said that the Revolution, so far from permanently advancing, threw back, popular principles throughout Europe; and that to the Revolution must be ascribed the worst defects in the system of existing France, whether political or rioral. For in the political, the first grievous error that strikes us at this day, is the exceeding narrowness of the electoral body; an evil that may be said to operate against the tranquility of society itself, for it tends to create an immense and powerful class who have no stake! whatever in the Constitution-who are ripe, therefore, for any aggression upon the existing state of things-and ready for war because unrepresented in peace :- while, regarded on the more popular side of the question, it may fairly be said that it is not representation, it is oligarchy, which vests the franchise in the hands of some 150,000 persons out of a population of 30,000,000. And yet, to the Revolution only is this defect to be ascribed; for throughout the French public, there is still so lively and painful a recollection of the atrocities committed under a system of universal suffrage, that extension of the suffrage is not even a popular question. And we remember to have heard the late Armand Carrel (the most illustrious, perhaps, of the popular party.) declare that the greatest curse inflicted upon France, would be a constituent body as large as that which, in England, iberal politicians consider as unwisely contracted. Had the Reform gone on, and the Revolution never occurred; had Louis XVI. been left on the throne, and treated with respect as the sovereign of a free people; had all the energy of the leaders of the day een devoted to the amelioration of law, not the competition of force, France would already have acquired that political sagacity which never comes but from patient and progressive experience. She would never then have fallen into the ludicrous error, which every schoolboy scoffs in England, of instituting the ballot-box in the Representative Chamber, and demanding for trustees the secrecy which destroys the whole responsibility of the trust. She would never have left at the disposal of the Crown, means of corruption so extensive, that at this moment there are more places to give away than there are voters to apply for them ! Perhaps the two greatest evils of the Revolution

vere, first, that it created that habit of impatience which the best thinkers of France lament as the prevalent characteristic of their countrymen in this age-an impatience equally lamentable in public and individual existence. To succeed at once, or at once to destroy-such is the maxim that makes the assassin and the suicide. The second evil was the habit of indifference to moral character, which could not but be engendered by a demagoguy suc ceded by a soldiery; and to this we owe the exabition among French statesmen of a taxity of onor and truth, a corruption in pecuniary affairs. and an equivocation in the transaction of business. inparalleled in Europe, and demoralizing to the whole nation. At this moment France has carcely one guarantee, either for permanent government or Eberal institutions. The Representative Chamber is so confined, that it never epresents public opinion; and the electoral hamber, from its constitution, is tainted with the ervility of courtiers, and has never that interest gainst despotism which belongs to aristocracy. Even the Press, to which the French have, from the instinct of weakness elsewhere, attached such effectionate importance, is so feebly guarded by harmonizing institutions, that, while in a popular crisis it can influme passions better appeased, in ordinary times it is exposed to persecutions, the virulence and impunity of which are a scandal both to the people and the crown. If we compare the real safeguards for liberty, the real strata and foundations for good government possessed by the French, with those at their disposal in 1789, far from having gained, they have incalculably lost. And at this moment no man can foresee whether, ten years hence, France may not again be a democracy without education, or a despotism under a conqueror. War is her first passion

still: and the king who leads her to war, will, if

defeated, be dethroned; if successful, become ab-

olute. A two-fold moral then arises from the contemolation of the Reign of Terror; the moral to Rulers, and that to the People. A terrible warning is it to a Monarchy that does not in time partake its reponsibility with constitutional assemblies; to a government that does not regard laws as its right arm, finance as its left; to a Nobility that do not link themselves with the Commons, not suddenly and violently, but through all the slow and imperceptible links of social life; to a Priesthood that orgets the duties which command reverence and attract love. A lesson is it also to Rulers no less in resistance than concession; to concede early what is just, but to resist to the last what is iniquitous. The horrors of the Revolution were owing as much to the latter cowardice of all who should have opposed, as to the early obstinacy of all who should have foreseen and forestalled. A warning equally grave, and if possible more important, is it to the Proper, that one step gained by Law leads to practical and enduring liberty far cooner than a thousand gained by Force; that excesses in the power they attack never justify excesses in the power they would establish; that revenge is not only as criminal in a people as an individual, but that it is as impolitic and foolish. The greatest errors, and those most fatal to our happiness, which we as private men commit in ide, are those which we commit through vindictive passions. We acknowledge this truth as persons, let us enforce it as a people. Above all, serhaps, this revolution teaches communities that to institutions alone liberty can be confided, and that institutions to be permanent must not too materially differ from the ancient habits they seek to reform. The indifference to institutions is still a characteristic of our neighbors. Gallant to overthrow, unsteady to construct, the error of their first Revolution pervaded their last; and after a movement almost unparalleled for energy and humanity, for such must the events of the Three Days ever be considered,) they were contented with a dynasty and a parchment charter, without one single IN-STITUTION to render the objects for which they fought the heritage of their children. They have obtained a dexterous and an able king; they bave won neither reform for their Laws, representation for their Chamber, nor liberty for their Press.

CHEAP.—All articles in the Saddle or Coach line can be had at very reduced prices at the store of the subscriber, consisting in part of India Rubber Cloth. Webb Serge, log and sheep Skins, Skirtings, Patent Leather, Saddle Trees, Hames, Buckels, Bits, Stirtings, Raw Hiddes, Laces, Carpetting, Bands, Huls, common and patent Axles, Top Leather, Moulding, Bores, Step Springs, &c. and 3m JNO. S. SEMMERS. 772 Pearlet.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, and Publisher of the 'Bank Note Reporter,' 52 Wall-street .- August & e found in the following Table. Bills of Banks not found here may be considered worthless.

All the good Bunks	in the United States ar	e	to be found in the following	ms	Table. Bills of Banks	not found here may be con
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Bangor Commercial Bangor, Bank of	Fitchburg	10	Smithfield Lime Rock do	5	Genesee County	Exchange Pittsburgh 4
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Orange Bk [under \$5, \(\frac{1}{2}\)] par
Orange Gla [under \$5, ARKANSAS. Bank of the State ..... do Real Estate Bkof Arkan ..-. do The All the Banks in this PENNSYLVANIA. Augusta, Bank of ... do Commercial Bk of U. C. 5, Sylvania Banks ... 124 Central of Georgia ... 30 Gre Bank ... ... do Gore Bank ... ... ... do Far. Joint Stock & Bkg Co do. | Brunswick, Bank | do Gore Bank | d

THE TRUTH, AND NO HUMBUG.-Thomas D. Adams, \$30\] Broadway, in the basement, cures the most inveterate cases of Baldness, and restores to me person a good head, of hair. He has done it upon the head of a person seventy-seven years of age. When he came to this city last fall, he offered to take twenty persons with bald bands and give them a good head of hair for nothing. This he has accomplished, and those persons are now living witnesses in this city, and can be referred to at any time to prove the perfect success of Mr. Adams's mode of treatment. His skill is the result of fourteen or fifteen years experience in making experiments for the cure of Baldness, and he has at last entirely succeeded. The secret lies in restoring a healty ione to the skin. His method is equally effective to prevent the hair from falling off as for restoring it.

Let all who desire a good head of hair call and examine textbased as the secret lies in the secret lie for themselves, and they will be satisfied.

TAKE NOTICE that we, the undersigned, have been appointed Trustees of the estate of William Fawcett, a non-resident debtor, and that all persons indebted to said William Fawcett are hereby required to render to us an account of all such debt sums of money owing by them respectively, and all sous having in their possession any property or effects of the said Wm. Fawcett are required to deliver the same to us the said Trustees; and all creditors of the said Wm. Fawcett are required to deliver to us their respective acouats and demands at the office of Philip Speyer, No. 30 Wall-street in the city of New-York, on or before the twent seventh day of August next, GEORGE PEARCE, HENRY DIXON, PHILIP SPEYER, jy15 Sw Trustees of the estate of William Fawcett.

OVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND. Important Testimony—If farther proof is required to establish the fact of the inestimable value Dr. Starkweath-er's Hepatic Elixir, the following communication from the Hon. Samuel W. King, Governor of the State of Rnode Island, contains adequate testimony to substantiate it beyond dispute and must put entirely at rest the idea that this potent remedy is classed with the many useless and dangero nostrums which are palmed upon the public merely for the

Please read the following statements communicated to the undersigned by His Excellency, under date of Jonston, Jan. 29, 1842.

Mr. Charles Dyer, Jr.: My dear Sir-Your communications of the control of the communication o Mr. Charles Dyer, Jr.: My dear Sir-Your communication of yesterday, asking my opinion of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir has been received this morning. In reply, I will inform you that my confidence ix patent medicines go craffy is not very flattering. I have had too much reason to believe that unprincipled men will often palm upon their fellow citizens their useless if not dangerous nostrums for the sake of gain, the use of which takes up that important their fellow citizens their useless it not dangerous nostrums for the sake of gain, the ase of which takes up that import-ant and critical period of time without producing any good effect, when otherwise perhaps, proper remedies would have been used, and much suffering and distress prevented. have been used, and much suffering and distress prevented. For that reason I have not used them, feeling myself and lamily to be much safer under the directions of my family physicians; but having been afflicted for the last six years with difficulties in the side and chest, uncomfortable and clien distressing, painful and somewhat alarming, and from which I could get only temporary relief, I very fortunately noticed your advertisement of the medicine in question.

I had been a school boy with Dr. Starkweather, and had with him a long and intimate promittees. with him a long and intimate acquaintance when we were young men, and from my knowledge of him I thought him young men, and from my knowledge of that I thought had incapable of practising deception on any person; this fact induced me to try Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, and by its use I now believe myself to be entirely cured.

I need not, therefore, say to you that I consider it of great value. I certainly think its discovery of great public im-

portance.

The first bottle I took gave me much relief, which regularly progressed until I had taken six bottles, when I discontinued it, having, thank God, no further use for it at present.

With much regard and respect,
Your obedient and humble servant,
SAML W. KING.

Sold in New-York by the only agents, A. B. & D. SANDS Sold in New-York by the only agents, A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, 79 and 100 Fulton-street; also sold by Abraham B. Sands, 273 Broadway, Granite Buildings, corner of Chambers-st, and by David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st. Price \$1. jyl6 lm

Children's Clothes.

POYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, either at wholesale or retail at DOLSON'S new
Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best that can be found in any other
part of the city.

EECHES! Leeches!! Leeches!!! 10,000 very fine, healthy German and Swedish Leeches, just received and for sale very reasonable, wholesale and retail, or carefully applied, by WILLIAM WATSON, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, Apothecaries' Ball, 36 Catherinestreet. TO LET-The second story and attic bedroom of the 2 story brick house No. 42 Rob-ason-street, third door below College place. Possession iven immediately. Reat \$100. Inquire as above. jv30 lu-

6 Commercial of Macon... Georgia R. R. & Bkg Co

do " Branch, Augusta

ho Hawkinsville, Bank of... Insurance of Columbus.

Marine & Fire Ins.....

State of Georgia, Bask... St. Mary's, Bank of.....

Plant & Merc. Huntsville .55

OHIO.

Commercial ... do Commercial of Sciota... de

Commercial of Lake Eric

Exchange & Savings Ins. Larmers' & Mechanics'...

Lancaster.....

Lafayette .....

Marietta ..... Massillon, Bank of ...

Chillicothe, Bank of

TO LET—The residence of the late Samuel L. Soutland, in Jersey City. The bouse is repliete with every modern improvement. Possession given samediately. Enquire of ANDREW CLERK, Agent, bloce in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, near the Ferry banding.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Eight modern built two story attic and basement houses, baished in the best manner, (a garden with each house) arry pleasamity situated along the bay, giving an eather ew of the bay and city of New-York, distant if miles from he South ferry; omesibuses running past the door. In consequence of the houses not being finished on the first of May, the rent will be put very low to good tenants. Inquire at Mr. Baylis's Hardware store, third door from Henry street, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

11.0705 S. IMPROVED GROUNDS

LOTS & IMPROVED GROUNDS

FOR SALE.—House with from 20 to 50 acres; do
from 1 to 3 acres; House, Stable, &c. with 14 acres, nearly
all improved. Also, smitable Grounds for Country Seats, in
quantities to suit purchasers. The foregoing are situated at
Bergen Neck, in New Jersey, only 3 miles from Jersey City,
and the lands offered for sale, for beauty of prospect and ferdity of soil, are not surpassed in the country. A full view
is presented of the city, harbor and bay of New-York,
which cannot be surpassed. Also, a Lot of Ground with
House and Shop at Bergen Five Corners. Apply to T. B.
WAKEMAN, at the Repository of the American Institute,
and 1 w.

TAIR COLORING.—J. P. MABY'S celebrated Hair Dye for changing red or grey hair to a permanent brown or black, for sale wholesale and retail at 76 Division-street, at 25 cents, 50 cents and I dollar black by Belgargers given thangeh for publishe. per package. References given though not published. Also for sale, Anti-Dandruff Hair Restorative, at 50 cents per bottle, or 5 dollars for restoring a head of hair. Payable when restored.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR AL-BANY and intermediate places—from the ioot of Courtlandtest.

The steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. M. H. Trues-dell, will leave as above at 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Sat-The COLUMBIA, Capt. T. P. Newberry, will leave at bove at 5 P. M. on Tue-day and Friday.

For passage or freight apply to P. C. Schultz at the office on the wharf, or on board.

N. B. All kinds of property taken only at the risk of the MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY, and intermediate Landings, from the Steamboat Pier toot of Barciay st.
The low-pressure steamboat TROY, Gapt. A. Gorham,
This (Thursday) Morning, at 7 o'clock.
The new low-pressure steamboat ALBANY, Capt. J. Gaptenkins, To-morrow (Friday) Morning, at 7 o'clock.
For passage, apply at the office, fost of Barciay-street, or on board. owners thereof.

Notice-All Goods, Freight, Baggage, Bank Bals, Specie. or any other kind of Property, taken, shipped, or put on board this boat, must be at the risk of the owners of such Goods, Freight, or Baggages, &c.

REVENING LINE of Steamboats for Albany, daily, at 7 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted, from the pier between Courtland and

Liberty streats.
The steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Brainard, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoons at 7 o'clock.
The steamer ROCHESTER, Capt. A. P.St. John, leaves the above pier Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 7 o'clock. moons, at 7 o'clock.

The Rochester and South America are new and substantial boats, well fitted up and furnished with state rooms, and for speed and accommodations are not surpassed by any boats on the river.

Passengers by this Line of boats will at all times arrive in Albany in ample time for the first train of cars for the East and West.

bany, landing at the foot of Dammond-street, Newburgh, Poughke-psie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.—Cabin Passage One Dollar; Deck Passage

and Hudson.—Cabin Fassage on.

73 Cents.

The splendid steamboat WASHINGTON, Captsin J. M.
Brown, will leave the Pier at the foot of Robinson-street for
Albany every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5
c'clock, P. M.
Leave Albany, foot of Lydius-street, for New-York, every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
For passage or freight, apply on board, or to
D. R. MARTIN, 182 West-street.

Freight taken on the most reasonable terms.
To Let—A Steamboat Berth at Warren-street Pier, North
River. Apply on board the Washington. yl3 lm\* NEWARK & NEW-YORK

Fare only 12] cents. The splendid and
commodous steamer PASSAIC, Capt, John Gaffy, being
completely and elegantly refitted, will commence her regular trips for the season on Thursday, March 10—leaving as
colleges.

follows:
Foot of Barclay st. N. York, | Centre Wharf, Newark,
At 10 o'cik, A. M. & to'clk, P.M. | At7½o'clk, A.M.& 1½o'clk, P.M.
and 6 P. M.—Leave Newark, at 7½ A. M. and 12 o'clock, M. LT Freight of every description carried at very reduced

AT. POWELL & CO.'s Line For NEWBURGH, landing at CALD-WELL'S, WEST POINT, and COLD SPRING.—The steamboat Highlander, Capt. Robert Wardrop, will leave foot of Warrenst, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Newburgh every Monday at 7 A. M. and Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board. Bauggage and freight of all descriptions, Bank bills or species, board, must be at the risk of the owners thereof, unless the control of the same of the control of

PLANCK, Grassy Point, Sing-Sing, Turrytown, Dobbs Ferry, fastings and Yonkers. Breakfast and Dinner on board. The new and splend:d steamer COLUMBUS, Captain F

W. Stone, will leave New York from the foot of Chambers street, every morning [Fridays excepted] at 7 o'clock;— and returning, leave Peekskill same day at 1 past 12 o'clock,

P. M.
Landing at the foot of Hammond street, each way.
Notice.—All goods, Freight, Baggage, Bank Bills, Specie, or any other kind of Property, taken, shipped, of put on board this boat must be at the risk of the owners of such Goods, Freight, Baggage, &c.

FOR NEWBURGH-Landing at Caldwell's, West Polit and Cold Spring.—The steamboat JAMES MADISON, Capt. Charles Halstead, will leave Warren-street Pier, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 4 o'clock.
All Baggage, Packages or Parcels, Bank Bills or Specie put on board of this boat without being entered on the book of the boat or receipted for, will be at the risk of the own thereof.

ers thereof.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA—For the REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE RLOOD, OR HABIT OF SYSTEM, NAMELY:—RHSUMATISM, SCIATICA, OF LUMEAGO, SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BILES, RELOTCHES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RINGWORM OF TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF BONES AND LOUVE. STRUMENS WE SEED TO STRUMENS WE OINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPHILITIC SYMPTOMS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM AN INAUDICIOUS USE OF MERCURY, ASCITES, OR DROPSY, EXPOSURE OR IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE.— ALSO, CHRONIC CONSTITUTIONAL DISORDERS WILL BE RE-GOVED BY THIS PREPARATION. Its timely administration has been attended with the happiest results in many anore-alous affections; but it is chiefly intended to fill the void which exists between cathartic and aperient medicines, hence its modus operandi is that of all alterative directly; indirectly, proving a lasting tonic to the system. Diseases of the osseous and giandular system, also of the joints and ligaments, are safely and certainly cured by its use, as the

peculiarity of its operation consists in removing the germ or cause of disease, and the health of the patient is speedily reored. Sarsaparilla has enjoyed a high reputation in the treat-ment and cure of diseases for many years, but the value of 0 other article in the Materia Medica, that at one time held so high a rank, has at others been placed so low: the cause of which is chiefly owing to the great variation in the man-ner of its preparation, and want of care in selecting the proper article. A distinguished medical writer who resided many years in the section of country which produces the best quality of Sarsaparilla truly observes, "of six or eight species of the root which I found growing in the woods, I never found but one to manifest to the taste any of the sensinever found but oas to manifest to the taste any of the sensible properties of the genuine medical Sarsaparilla, the rest being insipid and nearly inert." As the medical profession do not act as their own Pharmaceutists, but rely on the skill of the Apothecary for preparing and compounding different formulas, it is a matter of the utmost importance that there should be a correct standard preparation of Sarsaparilla, on which the 'Faculty' and public generally can rely with implicit confidence; such is the article now offered. It combines the Utile cum Dulce, and in many instances has given speedy relief and made a perfect cure when the patient was peedy relief and made a perfect cure when the patient was apparently last verging to the grave. The projectors have apparently last verging to the grave. The projectors have devoted many years in experimenting and testing various modes of preparation to enable them to concentrate in the in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the root, and this most desirable result has been at last triumplantly accomplished by means of an entirely new, ingenious said costly apparatus. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other articles selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most nowering purifiers of the blood; and costs apparatus. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other articles selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood; and these are concentrated into a finid extract of great power. The patient therefore who uses this preparation bas all combined that can be useful for the removal of his compiain.

The numerous objections to different forms in which Sarsaparilla has been heretofore prescribed, are well founded: the quantity of sugar contained in the syrup, will in most instances nauscate and surfeit the stomach, if a sufficient dose be taken to be of any benefit—the deciction and infusion being so liable to spoil, combined with the difficulty of preparation, render them both comparatively useless and ineft; hence the superior value and efficacy of the article now under cons deration.

In addith a to the other advantages of this preparation, it will be fou dexceedingly palatable, so that even to a child it may be a saily administered, and to the most delicate person it may be given, without offending or disagreeing with the stomach.

As the addition of mineral poisons is frequently objected

son it may be given, without offending or disagreeing the stomach.

As the addition of mineral poisons is frequently objected to, this preparation is guaranteed entirely free frow anything of that nature, leaving it to the judgment of the physician or patient to make such additions, and in such quantities as the case may require. Sanns's Sansarantlla is adarted to all the various cases where the nedicinal virtues of the root are required, and in order to derive the full advantages of the preparation, it is recommended to pay some regard to the diet, avoiding salt food, high seasoned meats, and stimulating drinks, and to keep the bowels regular.

Prepared and sole, at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by Abraham B. Sands & Co. Druggists and Chemists, 275 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-Yiek, Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 79 Fullon-street, corner of Gold, and by David Sands & Co. 77 East-Broadway, corner of Market-st. Price \$1.

of Market-st Price \$1. P.S. The afflicted poor may be upplied gratis, by bringing a certificate from their pastor or the Alderman of the Ward in which they reside.

CEA BATHING at Long Branch, New Dersey, on the Atlantic Ocean.—The subscriber's boarding house is now open for reception of company, under the direction of Mrs. Ferguson.

JNO. HOPPER.

From the New-York Prices Current. Review of the New-York Market, FOR THE THREE DAYS PRECEDING

ASHES—The Great Western and Columbia bring ac-counts from Europe ten days later. At Havre, July 15, Pots had sold at (46.50, and Pearls at (46.75a47.50; stock, 600 bbls. had sold at 145.30, and Pearis at 140,75447.50; stock, 600 bbls. of both sorts. At Liverpool, N. Y. Pots brought 28s. In this market, Pots coutinue to be taken readily at \$5.25, but as most holders now require \$5.50, there are very few if any to be had at \$5.25-among the latest transactions yesterday were some lots of good tares at \$5.31; a 5.371. Pearls have advanced 12½ cents, about 150 bbls. having been taken at \$5.52; a 5.75, including 50 bbls. taken yesterday at the latter price.

Export, from 1st to 51st July.

port on terms not transpired.

COFFEE—Remains very dull, and we have only heard of sales of 2 a 300 bags Brazil at 7½ a 9 cents; 100 Cuba, 8½ a 9½; 100 Java, 11½; 175 Maracaibo, 7½, all 4 months; and 150 t. Domingo, 62 cents, cash. COPPER-There have been several sales of Old Sheath-

ng, say in all 14,000 lbs. at 15 a 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents, cash. COTTON-By the Great Western and Co'umbia, we COTTON—By the Great Western and Columbia, we have advices from Liverpool to July 19, and from Havre to July 15. At the former port there was an improved demand, and the market, though no higher, had assumed a steady, healthy tone. The sales of the week enden 15th, were 30,550 hales, including 6490 Uplanp at 34d a 54d; 10,530 Orleans, 34d a 74d; and 6850 Alabama, &c. 34d a 54d. The sales from the 15th to the 19th were large, and previous prices well sustained. Stock, 570,690 bales against 620,000 last year; stock of American, 484,000 bales, or 14,000 less than same time 1841. At Havre, the same stagnation before noticed continued, but without further decline in prices. Stock, about 192,000 bales, which is believed to be unprece-Stock, about 192,000 bales, which is believed to be unpreced dented. The week's sales were 3311 bales, among which were 1725 New Orleans at f. 61 a 99; 583 Mobile, f. 66 a 75; and 966 Upland, 1, 60 a 77, all duty paid.

and 905 Upland, 1, 50 a 77, an out pand.

In this market, these accounts being considered favorable, have induced rather more firmness on the part of holders, and in the market generally a rather better feeling is ex-

and in the market generally a rather better feeling is exexhibited; prices however, have not varied, and no advance has as far as we can learn been established. The transactions, which it will be seen are still light, include 1800 Upland and Florida at 8 a 8½ cents; 450 Mobile 6½ a 9; and 800 New Orleans, 6½ a 9½—together 2050 bales.

The arrivals have been—from

New Orleans. 19 bales.

Florida. 525

Georgia 730

South Carolina 651

North Carolina 55

Total 1400 hales 

bro Madder at 101 a 121 cents; 1500 lbs Atrican Bird Peppers, 18; 10 bbls prime No. 1 Castor Oil, 75, all 6 mos; 90 bales Terra Japonica, and 10 do Persian Berries, on terms we did not learn.

DYEWOODS—The market for this article presents no

new feature. The only sales which have come to our knowledge since those noticed in our last are 50 tons Cam-peache Logwood on terms we did not learn, and 20 tons Port au-Prince, St. Domingo, at \$16.50, cash. Port au-Prince, St. Domingo, at \$16.50, cash.

FISH—About 1000 quintals Dry Cod have been received,
600 of which were sold at \$2.75, a decline from former
rates. We notice sales beside of No. 2 Mackerel at \$7.50;
No. 3, \$4.57‡; Penobscot Smoked Salmon, 15 cents; new
Glibbed Herring, \$2.75; and some Maine Mess Shad on
terms we did not learn.

FRUIT—Bunch Raisins are now out of first hands, the
last lot, 92 brs having been s ld at \$1.25, cash; there are
none now to be had below \$1.25, and most of the second
hand holders require \$1.40, and s. me \$1.50.4 mos. Au lu-

hand holders require \$1.40, and s. me \$1.50, 4 mos. An innice of 1166 bas prime French Lemons, just received, being voice of 1166 bis prime French Lemons, just received, being all in first hands, was disposed of at \$3 37½, cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The accounts from England, to July 19, represent the prospect for the crops there as unusually favorable; the Grain markets in consequence were dull and declining. Western Canal Elour was quoted 22s 6d a 22s 6d, in bond, a lot of 1600 bbis sold at the latter price.—Duty on Wheat 8s per quarter, and on Flour 4s 16d per bbi.

Received a lot the cross food averaged well.

Duty on Wheat 8s per quarter, and on Flour 4s 10d per bol. In France, also, the crops look extremely well.

The market here for Western Flour since our last has continued dull, and the increased firmness before noticed has not only been lost, but prices of Genesee, Ohio. &c. may be quoted 61 cents per bol lower, with recerpts for a few days past which have exceeded the demand. There have been moderate sales of Genesee at \$5.364 a. 85; round hoop Obio, \$5.814 a. \$5.84, including 500 bbls for shipment, at the latter price; flat heop do \$5.874 a. \$5.982; and Michigan, \$5.814 a.

\$5.87‡; Troy has been selling it lots as wanted at \$6. There is no Ohio via New Orleans affoat. In Southern, we have to notice a sile of 150 bils Georgetown at \$6 12½, time and interest. Ship stuff is plenty and dull at 10 a 11 cents. No shorts in market. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without change; 20 puncheons Brandywine Corm Meal sold on terms

GRAIN—Wheat is more plenty, and as the season approaches when new may be expected in great abundance, the market is heavy, with a downward tendency in prices; 1,500 bushels. Illinois sold yesterday for milling at \$1.26, cash, which is a reduction. The second and third parcels of new Southern have arrived, but they are not in good condition. Northern Rye is less firm, and the price of this also tends downward; \$200 bushels here sold at 63 cents, and about 5000 to arrive at 66, delivered. Oats remain plenty, and dull at 25a 30 cents for North Prices according to each and dull at 26 a 30 cents for North River, according to quality; and 30 a 31 for Canal. Jersey and Southern are entirely neglected; a parcel of 1,500 bashels prime Illinois sold at 29 cents. Corn is dull, yet moderate supplies keep prices very steady: the sales embrace 2000 bushels Jersey at 60 cents; 1,200 North River, 61; some Maryland, 55 2,500 bushels Ohio via Canal, 56, all measure; and 4000 o the same, part via New-orleans, 55 a 56 cents, weight.

Export from 1st to 31st July. 

HIDES-The only sales that have come to our knowledge are 2.983 Angostura, and 700 light Buenos Ayres, on terms not made public. INDIGO-We notice further sales of a few cases Madra-at 85 cents, 6 months; and 12 cersons Guatimula, on terms net transpired. LEAD-Since our last, about 100 tons Missouri Pig have

been purchased for expert, on terms we did not learn.

MOLASSES—An invoice of 305 brls. New-Orleans has been sold at 20 cents, 4 mos. A cargo of 402 hhds, and 47 tes Havana, just received via Newport, was purchased for distilling previous to arrival, on terms we did not learn.

NAVAL STORES—The only transaction worthy of notice that has come to one knowledge in 700 bbls. Williams e that has come to our knowledge is 700 bbls. Wilmington Rosin, for export, on terms not transpired.

OILS—From a cargo of Whale offered yesterday, 550 brls were taken for export at a fraction over 52 cents, cash. Linseed and Olive remain as has noticed. For Manufactured Sperms, there has been a rather better demand at 70 cents for Fall, and 80 for Winter Strained; Bleached of both sorts commands 5 cents more.

ommands 5 cents more.

PLASTER PARIS—Sales have been made of 350 tons, pastly in small jots, at \$2, cash, the former price.

PROVISIONS - There continues a fair demand for Pork,

principally for Western re-inspected, at \$2 for Mess, and \$5 for Prime; Lower County is held at \$9 50 for Mess, and \$7 50 for Prime. Beef is without change. Land continues active at 61 a 61 cents for Western, and 71 for Northern; the stock of both descriptions is very much reduced.— Smoked Hams are selling at 6 a 7 cents; Shoulders, 3; and Smoked Beef at 6; cents. Butter and Chaese remain dull; of the latter there is but little arriving.

Export from 1st to 31st July.

Beef. 1.631 bbls.
Pork 7,847 bbls.
Lard 9,156 kegs.
RICE—The receipt of 500 a 700 tierces since out last has induced less firmness on the part of holders, and the sales effected show some decline in prices. About 200 tierces could be unine fresh beat have been taken for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fresh beat have been for export at \$2.200 to unine fre good to prime fresh beat have been taken for export at \$2 \$71 a \$3, cash.

SALT—We have no variation or sales to notice since our

last report.

SPICES—Sumatra Pepper has been sold in lots at 7½ cts., 6 mos.: and Jamaica Pimento at 5½, cash. SPIRITS-Of Foreign we notice sales of 15 half pipes A. seigneue Brandy, in lets, at \$1 10; 20 hhds St. Croix Rum, 60 a 65, with some at 70 cents; and 15 do 2d proof inferior old crop, 40, all on the usual time. Domestic Whiskey, since aur last has been very quiet, and we know of no sales of importance, 20 a 21 cents is the fair quotation for common and State prison bbls, and 21 for drudge casks. By auction, 13 hhds, old St. Croix Rum sold at 40 a 45 cents, 4 months.

SUGARS.—The transactions emutace for inche 10.10 Rico, at 4½ a 6c; 35 St Colx 7½ a 7½; 300 bxs brown Havana 5½ a 5½; and 150 White do 7½ a 3½—all 4 mos. By anction 53 bxs brown Havana sold at 5½ a 6c, cash.

TALLOW.—A sale of 60 a 70 bbls Western has been made

n I rank we did not learn.
TOBACCO.—The market for all descriptions continues very quiet, the demand far Kentncky being at prices below the views of holders. 18 bales new crop St Jago sold on terms not transpired. By auction 6 hids new crop Ken-tucky, part unmerchantable, sold at 21 a 42c, average \$331, 4 mos; 5 do old crop, part unmerchantable, 24 a 64c, average \$5 10; and 10 bales Baracoa felic, both cash.

WHALEBONE is extremely caree and wanted. For a parcel just arrived at a neighboring port 25c is demanded.

WINES.—The demand condinues very light, and we know of no sales worth reporting.
FREIGHTS remain as before noticed, with no improve-

TEW-ENGLAND SCREWS .- A general assortment for sale by their agent, N WITHERELL, Jr., 94 John-st.

N. B.-No bar kept.